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Focus

Gold standard—hard to erase

By Harry B. Ellis

Washington Each month, when we lived in Beirut, Lebanon, our Arab maid grew a bit more valuable, at least to prospective suitors.

Down to the gold souk she would go, the gleam in her eye matching the glitter of the golden wares so temptingly displayed by merchants in their tiny stalls.

Minutes later she would emerge from the shop of her choice, a thin gold bracelet soldered around her wrist. Along with her golden bauble she received a slip of paper, certifying to the exact weight and carat content of her bracelet, clinching up against others already on her arm.

Every few months she took her slips of paper and returned to the seller of gold, who snipped off her thin bands and exchanged them for a thicker gold bracelet. As she proudly swung her arm, the gold flashed in the Mediterranean sunshine, and the stares of the young men grew more ardent.

Money system unshaken

At that time gold, together with the U.S. dollar, was the fixed center of the world's monetary system. Currencies were valued in terms of gold, which was pegged at \$35 an ounce. Now the monetary system, buffeted by world inflation, recession, and the quadrupled price of oil, has slipped its moorings. The search is on to replace gold and the dollar with a more flexible "numeraire," or world standard of measurement.

But will people in general really be convinced that gold, at least in times of stress, is not an ultimate store of value, against which all else is measured?

Years after our gold experience in Beirut when we moved to Europe, we met a countess from Eastern Europe, whose family had fled from the Communists in World War II, leaving paintings, rugs, and castle behind.

"If you have to travel lightly and fast," she said to my wife, "there is nothing like gold. But don't," she added, "spend your money on ill-gotten gold, set with stones. Chunky gold is what you want, gold of heft. In troubled times," she said, "the value is in the weight."

Treasury view

The scene shifts to Washington, to the huge U.S. Treasury building, where a precise, gray-suited man speaks quietly. The time is late December, 1974.

"You should value your gold," said Undersecretary of the Treasury Jack Bennett, "in the same way you value your wheat or other commodities. Governments," he added, "should regard their gold as they would any other metal."

Sometime in 1975, Mr. Bennett expects the U.S. Government will ask Congress to abolish the par value of gold — one more step leading to the removal of gold from its fixed position at the center of the world monetary system.

Actually, the U.S. Treasury and other central banks do not wish to disabuse individuals of their private view of gold. They simply want to end the role of gold as the central anchor of the international monetary system, because, the bankers argue, the supply of gold is insufficient to back up the enormously swollen flow of world trade and currencies.

France's revaluation

Already France has abolished the par value of its gold — \$42.22 a fine ounce — by revaluing, with U.S. approval, its official hoard. Priced at the fluctuating free-market rate, gold now becomes only one among several elements of official French reserves, including holdings of foreign currencies and special drawing rights (SDR) within the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Other nations will follow suit, including "at an appropriate time," says Mr. Bennett, the United States, assuming Congress approves. Soon all the world's gold, like copper, wheat, or soybeans, may subscribe to only one standard of value — the law of supply and demand.

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Conciliatory sounds in Mideast

U.S., Israel, Egypt grow more flexible

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The pieces are coming together again toward another step in the difficult peacemaking process in the Middle East — even if, to quote President Ford at his latest news conference, there remains "the serious possibility of another war" in the area.

Recent weeks have seen a certain amount of shadowboxing by the three protagonists likely to be directly involved in the next round of negotiation: the United States, Egypt, and Israel. Each started by taking what might be called an extreme stance. But each has since edged toward a more accommodating position.

• The United States — which had Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger reflecting in his *Business Week* interview earlier this month about the hypothetical possibility of American armed intervention against Arab oil producers — now has its President describing this as a "hypothetical question of the most extreme kind."

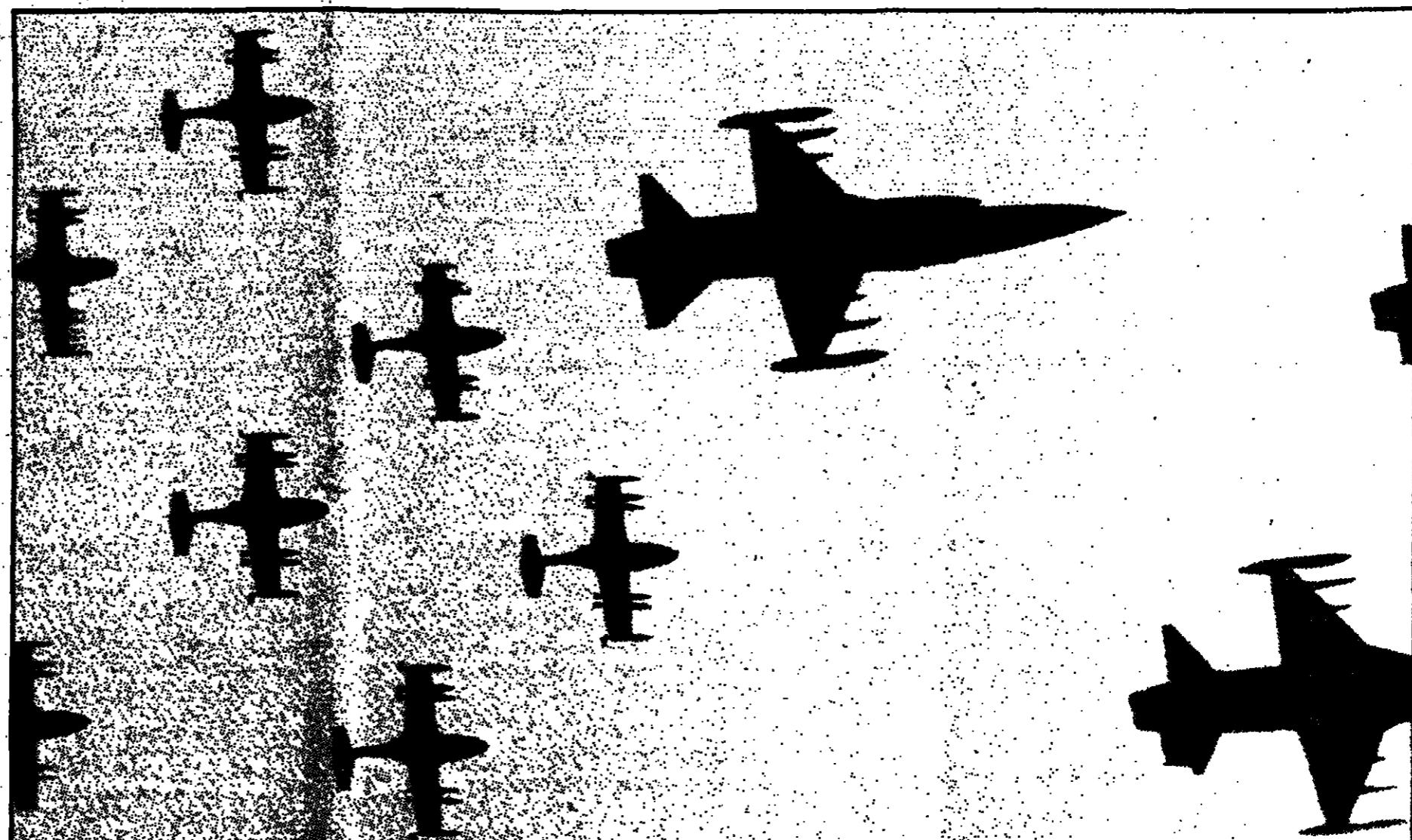
And as it is often still further the impact of Dr. Kissinger's thinking-out-loud, Mr. Ford now defends the latest sale of U.S. aircraft to the richest Arab oil producer of them all, Saudi Arabia, as stemming from the importance "to maintain a certain degree of military capability on all sides." (He meant as between Israel and the Arabs, not between the United States and Saudi Arabia.)

• Israel — whose Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin, was insisting a month ago that in any further negotiation it mattered what Israel got rather than what it gave — now has its tough Defense Minister, Shimon Peres, reportedly saying that Israel would rather have peace without oil than oil without peace.

This could indicate a mellowing of the Israeli attitude toward Egyptian insistence that the next Israeli withdrawal from occupied Sinai must include the strategic Mitla and Giddi passes and the former Egyptian oil field at Abu Ruweis. Israel is getting up to 80 percent of its oil needs from the latter.

• Egypt — whose President Sadat was saying earlier this month that he would abandon cooperation with Dr. Kissinger within three months unless

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American-supplied fighter-bombers roaring over the skies of South Vietnam

AP photo

South Viet air losses heavy, not replaced

By Daniel Sutherland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon The South Vietnamese Air Force has suffered heavy losses in the two years since the Vietnam peace agreement was signed, and the losses are not being replaced, according to Vietnamese military officers.

Because of American assistance, South Vietnam has one of the largest air forces in the world.

But the combat losses, the diversion of American aid funds to items con-

sidered more essential than airplanes, and other problems such as a lack of spare parts for many helicopters have reduced the Air Force's effectiveness.

Aircraft losses?

The Saigon government has not been announcing total losses of aircraft, apparently for fear of the effects it would have on armed forces morale. But well-informed military sources say that communist gunners have shot down nearly 300 aircraft of all kinds in the past two years.

The losses were markedly greater

in 1974 than they were in 1973, apparently reflecting an increase in the fighting and in Saigon's bombing activities last year. The extension and improvement of the communists' anti-aircraft system in South Vietnam also have undoubtedly contributed to the higher losses.

President Ford has announced that he will ask the U.S. Congress soon for a supplemental \$300 million military-aid appropriation for South Vietnam. But informed sources in Saigon say that even if all of the requested amount is granted by Congress, it will go only into the purchase of "high

priority" items such as ammunition and fuel. There will be nothing left, they say, for the replacement of aircraft.

Fighter planes cut

The United States had planned to provide South Vietnam with 128 of the F-5E fighter planes at a cost of about \$200 million. According to military sources, only about 25 of these have been turned over to the South Vietnamese. Plans to deliver more of the fighters have apparently been dropped.

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Canada A-sales—how risky?

By Don Sellar
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa Canada appears determined to continue selling its nuclear technology around the world in the face of mounting concern about the spread of nuclear weaponry.

But the government, led by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, insists that in future it will impose the most stringent safeguards anywhere on its nuclear exports to prevent their misuse.

Last year, Canada suspended nuclear aid to India following that country's detonation of a nuclear device which apparently had been constructed with plutonium manufactured in a Canadian-built reactor.

And now, Canada has unveiled a revised nuclear export policy under which it will seek binding assurances from customers that they will not use the equipment for manufacturing explosives.

Energy Minister Donald Macdonald readily concedes that it is difficult to ensure that bilateral agreements between Canada and its nuclear customers will restrict the growth of the world's nuclear club.

Canada's potential customers include such politically unstable nations as Argentina and South Korea, countries which hardly need electrical power at a time of sky-high oil prices.

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CIA studies contradicted White House, ex-aide says

By Brad Knickerbocker
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston His information tends to support Mr. Helms's recent testimony in Washington that CIA domestic operations in the early 1970s were ordered by the White House.

Johnson action recalled

The official said the first study began after President Lyndon B. Johnson requested that the CIA set up within its counterintelligence office a unit to look into possible foreign connections with American dissenters.

Following President Nixon's election in late 1968, and the appointment of Henry A. Kissinger as national-security adviser, the CIA was directed to double-check the findings of its first investigation. The agency did so.

Those studies — made before the recently alleged "massive domestic spying" — showed clearly that evidence to support links between U.S. anti-war dissidents and communist groups abroad, as suspected by the White House, just did not exist, the official says.

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Pressures build for greater airline safety

Pilots refuse to fly hazardous cargo; House report accuses FAA of 'sluggishness'

By Lucia Monat
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Urgent new steps are being taken here to try to make it safer to fly in the United States.

They reflect concern about the 1974 commercial aircraft fatality record (476) — the worst since 1960.

The steps include:

• The Air Line Pilots Association (ALPA) has given notice that as of Feb. 1 its 32,000 members will no longer fly passenger planes carrying most kinds of hazardous materials — such as explosives, poisons, and flammable substances.

The hope is that such cargo will never be loaded in the first place. If it is, it is to be diverted to a nonpassenger flight.

Choices offered

In 1974 (the first year for which separate records have been kept even though the picture-framing service goes back at least several decades), two part-time carpenters were kept busy sawing and hammering their way through 7,500 White House frames at a cost of \$92,000, GSA reports.

The shop offers, for example, a choice of matting and colors and a variety of frame styles. It uses only the more expensive nonglare glass.

When individuals leave the service of the president, the accumulated pictures, as personal mementos, usually go with them.

Framing services available to members of Congress use standard black frames, regular glass, and no matting. "We reuse the frames," says C. M. Bates, superintendent of the House office buildings. "When a congressman leaves, he... returns the frames."

*Please turn to Page 2

ments tend only to come after the same problem has been spotlighted time and again, often with tragic consequences.

FAA administrator Alexander Butterfield's announcement last month that ground proximity warning systems would be required on all air carriers by Dec. 1, 1975, nine months ahead of the original timetable, has been widely heralded. However, many of those applauding the move are distressed that mandatory installation of this five-pound computer device, which warns "whoop whoop,

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Washington The lasting meaning of the Capitol Hill "revolution" appears to be:

• New urgency. The changes sweeping Capitol Hill, fueled by a largest-in-a-generation crop of 91 restless House freshmen, have infused the often-sleepy congressional corridors with an almost tangible air of tension.

"There's a whole new feeling up here," says one staff aide who does not entirely approve of the change, "a feeling of a rush to act."

When the new Congress does act, its action is likely to bear a more moderate or liberal political stamp. Almost to a man (or woman), the new congressmen and new chairmen are less conservative than those they replace.

"If the new chairmen are of a different philosophy," Speaker Carl Albert says, "it will have some effect on the production of the committee."

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Sadat echoes hope of Mideast peace

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor



Beirut

Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat appears to share the hope of Washington that U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's new Middle East peace mission in early February can pinch off the sputtering fuse of conflict on three fronts: Egypt, Syria, and Jordan.

Mideast analysts read this hope in Mr. Sadat's latest newspaper interviews and in Egyptian reports on Dr. Kissinger's expected new visit to Israel, Egypt, and Syria beginning about Feb. 6.

Despite Israeli disclaimers, observers here now believe Syria is included with Egypt in Dr. Kissinger's plans. During a Damascus stopover last fall, Syrian sources said, Dr. Kissinger asked that they wait until after the U.S. congressional elections for new U.S. persuasion of Israel for further withdrawals on the Golan Heights.

Israel refused to surrender three strategic hills near the city of Kuneitra. Dr. Kissinger, it is thought here, may next propose a new Israeli pullback in the less strategic southern sector of Golan. Syrian president Hafez al-Assad and his generals are understood to oppose this, and to feel that Dr. Kissinger is merely trying to find a way to stave off war by preserving a "no peace, no war" situation.

Sadat briefed

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Herman Eltsis flew to Aswan, Egypt, Tuesday to brief Mr. Sadat on latest U.S. and Israeli proposals. This followed Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon's talks in Washington with President Ford and Dr. Kissinger.

Earlier, Mr. Sadat repeated to Eric Rouleau of the Paris newspaper *Le Monde* his earlier assurances that Egypt would sign a peace treaty with Israel in return for Israeli withdrawal from territory taken in 1967. The "minimum" he expects in the immediate future is Israeli withdrawal from the Mitla and Giddi passes and the Abu Ruweis oil fields in Sinai, he added.

Mr. Sadat reiterated that he could probably not normalize diplomatic

Sadat: conciliatory

relations with Israel or open Egyptian-Israeli frontiers "in this generation." Egypt, he added, could not offer Israel any political concessions "except within the framework of a package [peace] agreement."

Soviets chided

Mr. Sadat repeated his earlier complaints about political, military, and economic relations with the Soviet Union — especially arms aid and Moscow's unwillingness to defer Egyptian debts, as it has done for Syria.

Egypt's deteriorating economy adds to the pressure on Mr. Sadat. Despite new Saudi Arabian gifts of two million tons of fuel oil and \$100 million to buy imported food — as well as promised new French industrial aid to be finalized when Mr. Sadat visits Paris Jan. 27 to 29 — there are many symptoms of social unrest in Egypt.

The urgency of improving Cairo's public transport — a major cause of Jan. 1 riots of students and workers — was dramatized in a new train accident near the industrial suburb of Helwan Tuesday in which some people were killed.

Recent visitors to Egypt report that goods shortages, inflation, and poverty are raising the political temperature in Egyptian cities.

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Economic politics starts

Ford ready to bargain

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Albert shrugged his shoulders and smiled when asked how he interpreted the President's position on his economic-energy package.

Did Mr. Ford want all of his proposal or nothing at all — as he seemed to be saying in his press conference? Or was the President perfectly willing to compromise with Congress?

Mr. Albert said, "Frankly, I don't know what the President is saying." But, later on, the Speaker indicated that he thought the President would work with Congress and accept some alterations in his proposals — or, even, some alternative programs.

Speaking to a reporter Wednesday morning Sen. Henry M. Jackson — a leading critic of the President's program — said that Congress would pass a tax cut "by April 1." He said it would not be the President's tax cut — but that he thought the President would accept the bill.

Meanwhile, Democrats generally in Congress were giving little or no heed

to the President's "all-or-nothing" stance.

Senate bloc assembled

Sen. Henry M. Jackson and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy were joined by 31 senators in an effort to block or postpone the President in his move to increase oil import fees (and, in the process, raise fuel prices).

What in the end will come out of this President-Congress confrontation?

Insiders in Congress say that about three-fourths of the President's proposal is acceptable to the Democrats — and that the President will get that much and no more. They say the President's "pressure tactics" and his "public relations effort" probably will avail him little.

They believe Mr. Ford's "going to the people" approach might even hurt his cause. They see the "complicated nature" of his proposal perhaps, in the end, doing no more than confusing the very people he intends to educate.

*Airline-safety pressures grow

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Chairman removed

Equally obvious, though, the prospects of changes for the military are everywhere in Congress these days:

— The removal of Chairman F. Edward Hebert (D) of Louisiana as chairman of the House Armed Services Committee comes as a major blow to some top military planners.

Even assuming that Illinois Democrat Melvin Price, the committee's second-ranking Democrat (who is generally pro-military) becomes chairman, the Hebert removal, it is felt here, presages deepening disquiet about Pentagon demands among House Democrats as a whole.

— In the Senate, the decision of the Democratic caucus to establish a special committee to investigate the nation's intelligence-gathering agencies — despite vehement opposition from Senate Armed Services Chairman John C. Stennis — suggests to some observers that the Mississippi Democrat's once tight grip on that committee also is loosening.

By one count, of 40 House Democats defeated last November, close to a fourth were on the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, many considered conservative.

Indeed, under Mr. Hebert, the Armed Services Committee usually had but a small core of Pentagon "dissidents," usually numbering about five, and centered on Wisconsin Democrat Les Aspin.

The new House Armed Services Committee is expected to have at least eight new members, six Democrats and two Republicans. Equally as important, on the committee, it is felt, will be the influence of the House Democratic caucus, headed up by California Congressman Phillip Burton, once a strong opponent of the Vietnam war.

It is "a good example of the waste

and extravagance of the type where

no one means ill or a rip-off of the

taxpayers," says a former White

House employee, who now has two

dozen handsomely framed pictures

in his study and other rooms of his

house. "It's the height of silliness to

look at this as something sinister. It's

a very innocent practice which is to a

certain extent justifiable," he adds.

"It's a custom that has grown up over

the years, but it has mushroomed

beyond the dimensions for which it

was originally intended."

Daniel J. Spalding, GSA manager

for the Executive Office Buildings,

says the pictures produced in his shop

must be White House related mate-

rials — presidential commissions,

autographed pictures from senior col-

leagues, official citations, awards,

and other presidential memorabilia

— although occasionally decorative

pictures are framed as well.

Photos screened

"We screen them, and if they are

not considered official photos, we

return them," Mr. Spalding main-

tains.

Certain defenses are raised for the

framing service.

"These are not eight-hour days

we're putting in around here," re-

sponds a White House junior execu-

tive. "We work late at night, on

weekends, we give up vacations and

leave time. The volume of work is

incredible, there are tremendous

pressures on our time, we're under

routine scrutiny from all fronts. . . . A few

pictures on the wall, an extra button

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*\$92,000 for White House photo frames

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'Freedom from self' therapy for addicts

East Coast programs hailed as models for treatment of drug abuse and alcoholism

By George Moneyham
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Public concern over drug abuse and alcoholism in the United States is generating a number of constructive new approaches.

Two privately run East Coast programs — one aimed at prevention, the other at treatment — are attracting considerable professional interest around the country. Some see them as potential models for nationwide programs.

Recent government statistics indicate that narcotics addiction again is on the upswing. There are as many as 350,000 young drug addicts and some 600,000 young alcoholics in the U.S., according to some estimates. With some 8 million alcoholics nationwide (one out of every 14 drinkers) these two major addictions have now been coupled as joint targets here.

Tree-studded center

"Freedom from self" quietly proclaims a small sign at the entrance of the tree-studded center, an indication of director Richard Flanagan's view that self-awareness and a poor self-image usually are at the heart of an addict's problems.

Breakthrough for Families, a pilot program in Morris County, N.J., aims at strengthening family ties and providing constructive alternatives to drugs and alcohol.

Originally an anti-drug center for teenagers, Breakthrough brings four or five families to spend a day or weekend reexamining values, exploring attitudes, and working together on family projects, such as planning a vacation.

After initial trial runs in northern New Jersey, the family get-togethers have been hailed as successes by most participants, including some from Connecticut, Indiana, and Illinois; programs in Pennsylvania and Ohio are scheduled to begin early this year.

No resort

Director Flanagan says that at White Deer Run, which has facilities for 50 "patients," about 40 percent of

those admitted do not make it through, but of those who do, 80 percent of the alcoholics have stayed sober, and 75 percent of the drug addicts have remained free of drugs. Ten percent for drug addicts and 30 percent for alcoholics is the national average for rehabilitation.

Both programs attempt to delve beneath surface addiction to underlying causes, such as marital or employment problems, that drive both young and old to seek relief from a bottle or a pill.

"Separating the addiction from the problem is the important thing in our program," says Mr. Flanagan. "This is no resort. You come here to find out about your addiction. Our whole emphasis is on recovery and taking a look at yourself."

60-day blackout'

White Deer Run's program for alcoholics lasts 40 days, during which residents join in self-probing discussions. Total abstinence from drugs and alcohol is strictly enforced; there are no games, radios, or passes. For seven days the alcoholic receives no mail, no phone calls, no visitors, and is given chores to fill his free time. For the drug addict the "blackout" from the outside lasts the entire 60 days.

"Treatment without follow-up is a waste of money," says Mr. Flanagan, adding that "graduates" of White Deer Run are put in touch with one of seven Narcotics Anonymous groups in central Pennsylvania, or an Alcoholics Anonymous chapter.

"We try to get a sponsor for them in their home town. They need support and reassurance; alcoholics, in particular, are very dependent."

Strict approach

A "grad pad," or cottage, where graduates can return for a weekend is kept available on the grounds. Those who favor methadone treatment for drug addicts are sometimes critical of Mr. Flanagan's strict, drug-free approach, but he argues, "With methadone, you still have an addicted person."

Scientists tackle UFOs, ask better data

By Curtis J. Shiner
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.
What can be done to better check out the growing number of UFO (unidentified flying object) reports across the U.S. and the world?

Scientists here attending meetings of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) were told by UFO specialists that more corroborated data on sightings is needed, as well as analysis of reported landing site soils and surroundings, and papers published in scientific journals on the subject by respected observers.

J.P. Kuetterer, representing the World Meteorological Organization, insists that UFOs are a "legitimate

scientific problem" — worthy of a national and international governmental attention. But Mr. Kuetterer admits that many scientists and others remain skeptical over the validity of UFO reports.

Invasion doubted

Progress in pinpointing UFO sites and sounds were reported to a packed house of AIAA delegates here. There seemed to be general agreement to discount "little green men" and "invading creatures" stories as fiction.

"We're still trying to define [the phenomenon]," explains Stanford University astrophysicist Peter A. Sturrock. "If anybody tells you they know what a UFO is, don't believe them." Dr. Sturrock counsels.

According to a Gallup poll, more than 5 million Americans say they have seen a UFO or some type of "flying saucer." However, Robert D. Saunders, a University of Chicago scientist, says that only a small fraction actually report such sightings.

(A show-of-hands vote among delegates here indicated that only 30 of more than 400 had had a "firsthand" UFO experience. And only four said they had reported this occurrence to military or civil authorities.)

Landing traces

Ted R. Phillips, who conducts research on reported UFO landing sites for the newly formed Center for UFO Studies in Evanston, Ill., says he has data on 77 cases from 37 countries.

Mr. Phillips adds that "landing

trace" reports have increased from about 12 a year in the 1950's to more than 50 annually now.

He profiles UFO sightings, sighters, and sites, as follow:

Most reports termed by the center as likely reliable involve more than one witness. The majority of UFOs are spotted in late evening — after 9 p.m. Vehicles are usually described as circular — generally of metallic surface. Some have landing gears which would leave imprints. Areas where craft have supposedly landed are often said to be burned, depressed, or dehydrated afterward.

Few "reliable" UFO reports include accounts of spacecraft occupants.

Craft are generally described as ascending vertically — and making humming or whistling sounds.

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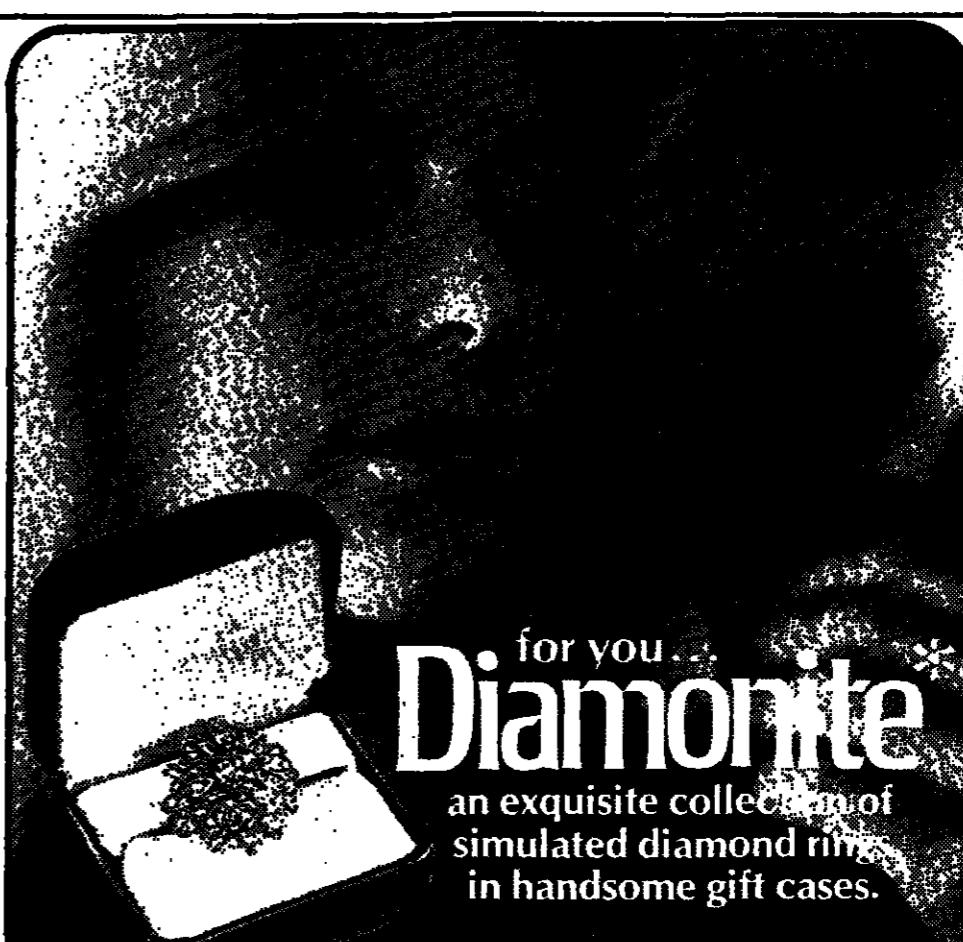
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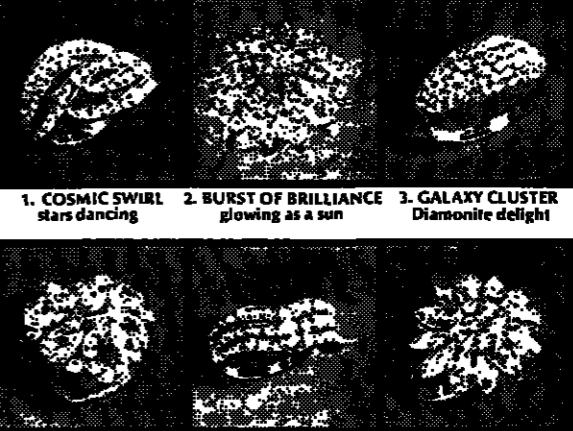
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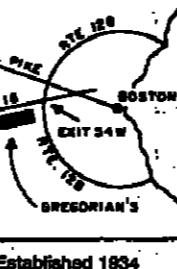


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4x7.3	gold	Melike prayer	700
4x5.9	red	Dorment	700
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4.2x7.1	blue	Chamak	1,250
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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

MINI-BRIEFS

Highway toll declines

Lower speed limits and less highway traffic combined to help push the nation's highway death toll last year to the lowest level since 1963, the Transportation Department said in Washington.

Sugar earnings soar

The sharp climb in sugar prices this past year yielded record earnings at Great Western United Corporation for the second quarter and six-month periods ended Nov. 30. The company, whose strongest subsidiary by far is Great Western United Sugar Company, said net income totaled \$24.9 million, or \$11.82 a share in the quarter, compared with \$1.05 million, or 50 cents a share the same period a year ago.

A gun for Rabbin

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who led Israeli forces in the 1967 Mideast war, has been given permission by the Interior Ministry to carry a souvenir revolver. The application for a gun was taken to the ministry in Jerusalem by a veteran Army sergeant, who said he could personally vouch for Mr. Rabin's employment as Prime Minister.

Dean signs contract

Former White House counsel John W. Dean III has signed a \$300,000 contract to write a book for Simon & Schuster, publishers, about his experiences in the Watergate affair. Mr. Dean, a key witness at the Senate Watergate hearings and a prosecution witness at the recently concluded cover-up trial, was released from the federal prison at Fort Holabird, Md., two weeks ago.

Picasso museum to open

A museum containing more than 300 works by Pablo Picasso will open in Paris at the end of next year, Secretary of State Michel Guy said.

French airport security

New security measures for French airports were announced in Paris in the wake of two Arab guerrilla attacks at Orly Airport within a week.

Reuss replaces Patman

Washington

Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D) of Wisconsin upset incumbent Wright Patman to win the chairmanship of the

Rep. Henry S. Reuss
staff photo

House Banking Committee Wednesday by a 152-117 vote, as freshmen Democratic congressmen gave their support to the ousting of several senior committee chairmen.

Mr. Reuss had led in the first round of voting in the Democratic caucus, getting 130 votes to 90 for Patman with a third candidate, Robert G. Stephens Jr. (D) of Georgia receiving 58 votes. Caucus rules require a majority of the votes cast for election.

Income tax cut boosted by Simon

Washington

Treasury Secretary William E. Simon hinted strongly Wednesday that the Ford administration would agree to permanent reductions in individual income taxes even if Congress rejects proposals for sharply higher energy taxes.

In testimony prepared for the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Simon said that the tax cut can stand by itself.

"The proposed changes in the structure of the individual income tax stand on their own merits and were not designed primarily to offset increased energy costs," Mr. Simon said.

Weicker, Mansfield back gas rationing

Washington

Sen. Lowell P. Weicker (R) of Conn. said Wednesday he and Democratic leader Mike Mansfield will introduce legislation Thursday requiring President Ford to establish a

nationwide gasoline rationing program within 60 days.

Mr. Weicker said Mr. Ford's statements at his Tuesday news conference — in which the President criticized rationing proposals and said he would veto mandatory rationing legislation — "only exacerbates the situation."

"I feel we need mandatory gasoline rationing now, not stand-by authority," Mr. Weicker said.

Senator Mansfield told a reporter "I don't think the votes are here in the Congress at the present time to pass a rationing program, but I think that the feeling for rationing is growing."

Pair win adoption right denied because of age

San Francisco

The California Court of Appeals ruled Tuesday that a 71-year-old man and his 55-year-old wife may adopt a child, saying an adoption cannot be denied solely on the basis of age.

The appellate court said the San Francisco Superior Court and the state Department of Health erred in denying the adoption only on the basis of the potential parents' age, disregarding other factors and the "overriding best interest of the child."

It was the first time the question of the parents' age and adoption had been considered by a California court, the appeals court said. The court ruled against the health department and in favor of Ralph and Alice B. of San

Francisco, who now may adopt 2-year-old Michelle Lee T. The couple and child were identified only by first names and initials in court documents, to protect their privacy.

River-pollution expert wins \$150,000 prize

Philadelphia

Dr. Ruth Patrick, a river-pollution expert, has been named the winner of the \$150,000 John and Alice Tyler Ecology Award.

Dr. Patrick, a native of Topeka, Kan., is chairman of the board of the Academy of Natural Sciences here. She will receive the award in ceremonies in Los Angeles Feb. 6.

She is credited with discovering the first comprehensive method of measuring the ecological health of streams by studying all major groups of organic life in them.

White House ridicules gasoline rationing talk

Washington

The White House, unveiling new statistics to support President Ford's opposition to gasoline rationing, says the chief executive would "veto any mandatory rationing program," writes Harry Ellis, Monitor correspondent.

To save one million barrels of oil daily, said press secretary Ron Nessen, gasoline usage would have to be limited to 170 million gallons a day — or 8 to 9 gallons weekly for each of the 125 million licensed drivers in the U.S.

Two-tier gasoline rationing?

London

The British are thinking over a qualified type of gasoline rationing that may appeal to President Ford who finds Democrats pushing rationing, which he does not want.

The government is considering a two-tier, gasoline-rationing plan to cut Britain's oil import bill, the Department of Energy said.

Under the plan, Britain's 17 million motorists would be able to buy about 10 gallons of gasoline a month at one rate, with further unlimited supplies costing about twice as much. Britain uses the imperial gallon which is about one-fifth larger than the U.S. gallon. There would be exemptions for essential users. Worst hit would be the private car owner.

Government spokesmen said no firm decision had been made but an official statement is likely soon.

British newspapers speculated that the basic price per gallon would be between \$1.15 and the current price at the pumps of \$1.70. They estimated the higher price in the two-tier system at \$2.76, which would make it the most expensive gasoline in the world.

The price of gasoline in Britain has more than doubled since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war sparked the oil crisis.

Business driving would be cut 10 percent, according to figures prepared for the White House by the Federal Energy Administration (FEA). A barrel of oil contains 42 gallons.

To be effective, says the FEA, a gasoline rationing program would need to last 5 to 10 years, would take 4 to 6 months to put into effect, would require the hiring of 15,000 to 20,000 "fulltime" people, and would cost the federal government \$2 billion yearly to run. In addition, 3,000 state and local boards would have to be created to review exceptions.

Patricia Hearst 'welcome to return'

New York

Patricia Hearst "can come back and be Jane Fonda if she likes," says her mother.

A former schoolmate of the kidnapped heiress-turned-revolutionary



AP photo

Patricia Hearst writes in the February issue of McCall's magazine that Mrs. Hearst is ready to accept her daughter's beliefs if she surrenders.

"Where does she go from here?" Mrs. Hearst is quoted as asking in a story written by Leslie Redlich. "There is no more Symbionese Liberation Army. She can't carry on a revolution alone."

"There's nothing more useless than running and hiding. The first thing a fugitive says when he is caught or gives up is, 'I'm glad it's over.'"

Bonn agents arrest top East German spy

Bonn

East bloc spies are being turned up at almost regular intervals in West Germany. Wednesday the federal prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe

Four dissenters, headed by Associate Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., argued that school suspensions are not important enough to warrant the application of constitutional safeguards.

Conciliation in Mideast

Continued from Page 1
by then he could produce Israeli withdrawals on all three fronts (Egyptian, Syrian, and Jordanian) — now has its President being flexible on his three-month threat and renewing his faith in the U.S. Secretary of State.

Brezhnev's postponement

The more conciliatory sounds coming from all three quarters might have been different had Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev not postponed indefinitely his visit to Egypt planned for mid-January. This had been widely expected to stiffen Arab attitudes and might well have added to the reluctance of Dr. Kissinger to get involved in another round of Mideast shuttle diplomacy in the near future. But the Secretary of State now is expected to head to the region next month.

What we have seen so far may well be only the tip of the iceberg. What, for example, has King Faisal of Saudi Arabia been saying in Syria, Jordan, and Egypt on his recent visits to those countries? Was he urging continued cooperation and patience with Dr. Kissinger in part-return for U.S. willingness to sell him all those jet-fighter aircraft?

Allon's U.S. visit

And more intriguingly, what exactly went on behind the scenes during Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon's three-day visit to Washington last week?

On the eve of Mr. Allon's arrival in Washington, President Ford gave an interview to Time magazine. In it, Mr. Ford was asked about a U.S. guarantee to Israel. He replied that he would not rule it out "under some circumstances, but there has to be . . . some real progress there before that." (Presumably the President meant progress toward a Middle East settlement.)

Shortly after Foreign Minister Allon left Washington, it became known that Israel was asking the U.S. for \$2.2 billion in military and other aid this year. This is triple the current rate of aid, although an emergency allocation of U.S. aid worth \$2.2 billion was made during the October war of 1973.

Presumably both U.S. and Israeli government spokesmen would be too diplomatic bluntly to refer to the implications of this. But both must recognize them — not least the Israelis. They know their dependence on the U.S.; and they understand that if they want to get what they need from the U.S., they have little choice but to go along with Secretary of State Kissinger in the search for Mideast peace.

He also disagrees with former Director Helms's characterization of recent press revelations as "irresponsible attacks" which could "seriously damage the United States."

To the contrary, "it will be good to clear the air" regarding charges made against his former employer, he said, especially if investigations lead to the creation of oversight systems in both the executive and legislative branches of government "which conform to the 1970s and not the 1960s, as now exists."

How well a Senate select committee of the type which investigated Watergate performs, he added, depends more on staff selection than on committee members.

announced that an East German spy had been arrested in Jan. 21 in Bonn. Only a few details were given — that the man operated alone rather than as head of a group, that he is a top man with the East German Ministry of State Security, that he is charged with spying on military installations since 1971. writes David Mutch, Monitor correspondent.

Last week it was announced that federal authorities in West Germany are holding nine people suspected of industrial espionage for an Eastern power in the computer field. It is a large, complicated investigation still under way and only a few details have been released.

U. S. high court backs due process for pupils

Washington

Elementary and secondary-school students facing disciplinary suspension for periods of up to 10 days must be notified of their alleged misconduct and provided with a timely opportunity to tell their side of the story, the Supreme Court held Wednesday.

The 5-to-4 ruling applying constitutional due process standards to school suspensions is expected to have far-reaching consequences. Surveys have indicated that at least 10 percent of the nation's junior and senior high-school students have faced one or more suspension periods in recent school years, writes C. Robert Zelnick, Monitor court correspondent.

The court majority — headed by Associate Justice Byron R. White — stopped short of requiring that students facing suspensions must be afforded the opportunity to secure counsel to confront and cross-examine witnesses and to call witnesses of their own. But the court indicated that more formalized procedures could be required in expulsion cases.

The case — *Goss v. Lopez* — was initially brought by nine Columbus, Ohio, students suspended during the 1970-71 school year. The incidents ranged from anti-war demonstrations to a lunchroom brawl. In at least two of the cases, the suspended students claimed to have been innocent victims of mass disciplinary procedures.

Four dissenters, headed by Associate Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., argued that school suspensions are not important enough to warrant the application of constitutional safeguards.

★ Ex-CIA aide tells of checks

Continued from Page 1

But despite the findings, "bureaucratic and political pressure by the White House" built to the point where information on Americans was collected and sifted in a further attempt to discredit the dissidents, he says.

According to the Monitor's source, the first CIA studies involved about a dozen other countries where student movements similar to those in the United States were active. These included Germany, France, Japan, Scandinavian countries, and certain communist countries.

It was established "that dissident movements were domestically spawned," the source said. He was "astonished by the lack of international contact."

Raw data examined

In addition to the overseas investigation, the CIA examined "raw information and intelligence reports" from its agents and contacts in the Middle East, Cuba, and other communist countries to determine whether there were links to Americans.

"I don't think there's any evidence to suggest there were such links of dissidents to foreign powers," the former CIA official told the Monitor.

He attributes the subsequent domestic intelligence activity to a "general hysteria [and] level of paranoia in government — especially in the White House — which perverted agencies" like the CIA, and ultimately proved to be "stupid and self-defeating."

Involvement traced

Another reason for the CIA's involvement in what is viewed as questionable activities, he said, is that "relations with the FBI had crumbled." In earlier days, he said, intelligence gathering on Americans would have been turned over to the FBI.

He also disagrees with former Director Helms's characterization of recent press revelations as "irresponsible attacks" which could "seriously damage the United States."

To the contrary, "it will be good to clear the air" regarding charges made against his former employer, he said, especially if investigations lead to the creation of oversight systems in both the executive and legislative branches of government "which conform to the 1970s and not the 1960s, as now exists."

How well a Senate select committee of the type which investigated Watergate performs, he added, depends more on staff selection than on committee members.

★ Canada A-sales — how risky?

Continued from Page 1

Apparently, Canada has decided to continue a high-powered sales campaign abroad for its successful CANDU nuclear power station, in spite of fears that the equipment will be misused.

Worth the risks?
The goal of supplying lower-cost energy sources to nations which badly need it is an honorable one, the government believes, and well worth the risks which continued exports entail.

"Not only will these binding safeguards apply to all future sales," Mr. Macdonald says, "but the government has decided to negotiate additional safeguards in respect to uranium supply contracts already approved."

Since the revised export policy was announced, Prime Minister Trudeau has dispatched an emissary to India, in an attempt to bring some promises from Indira Ghandi's government that would allow a resumption of nuclear relations. But there is a feeling that such talks will be fruitless.

Critics in Parliament
The new Canadian policy has drawn sharp criticism from the government's parliamentary opponents, all of whom see it as ineffective and a potential catalyst for nuclear disaster.

The CANDU reactor system, which utilized heavy water as a coolant in the generation of power, is in direct competition with the United States-developed, enriched uranium reactor.

The Canadian taxpayer already has invested heavily in the CANDU project, and his government is trying to recoup that investment as quickly as possible.

This competitive situation means, of course, that if Canada does not sell its nuclear power stations to various countries, perhaps the U.S. will.

Competition perils

food

Rewards of teaching a child to cook

By Aileen Paul
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Kids and kitchens are an unbeatable combination, like ice cream and chocolate sauce, brownies and milk. Cooking is not only fun for children, but can result in appetizing and wholesome food. There's also a bonus for adults involved — cooking offers a no-bickering cooperative venture with youngsters.

Whether you're a single parent planning time with your offspring, one parent freeing the other from child care, or a loving relative who is at a loss for the right activity, cooking is an opportunity for constructive play.

An advantage

"But I'm not an experienced cook," you may say. That's an advantage because you will undoubtedly find it easier to be patient. When adults approach cooking with children in a spirit of sharing the experience, encouragement of their efforts and joy in results comes naturally.

The first step in cooking, of course,



is for you and the "head cook" to choose a recipe — one that is easy to prepare and appropriate from the standpoint of time and cost. And, obviously, you'll look for the kind where success is almost guaranteed.

You and your "head cook" will probably find that recipe by looking through juvenile cookbooks. There are numerous ones in the public libraries. One good one is "The Junior Cookbook" (Meredith Publications,

\$2.49). Another is "Kids Cooking" by Aileen Paul (Doubleday, \$4.95).

Sources of recipes

Another source of easy recipes are children's magazines and, infrequently, other periodicals. This newspaper itself has carried recipes for children from time to time.

There are also simplified recipes occasionally on the packages of cooking chocolate, cocoa, or cereals as well as on the cans of condensed and evaporated milk. If you find one that you like, save the piece of paper on which it is printed — it may have disappeared from that package when you buy the product again.

You will want to consider recipes for which you already have most of the required utensils and equipment. For example, an easy-to-prepare cheese cake may be appealing, but if it means buying an expensive spring form pan that will be rarely used, better stay with baking brownies.

List ingredients

After you and the children have chosen the recipe, read it carefully again and make a list of ingredients and equipment. You may need to do some grocery shopping. A trip to the supermarket is not only an outing for the children but also provides an opportunity for you to stress consumer values.

Now that you have bought the groceries and lined up the equipment, it's time to decide on the most convenient place in the kitchen for a child to work. A stool may be needed to bring the young child to the correct height for the kitchen counter; I encourage the students in my cooking classes to stand at a worktable. Frequently the smaller ones use chairs as their own private work space.

Basic definitions

Perhaps a few words about basic



ingredients in recipes may be helpful to the children:

Flour is usually all-purpose sifted flour. It may be referred to in that manner on the package, or it may be called "instantized," "quick mixing," or other similar terms.

Shortening is solid vegetable shortening, butter, or margarine. Occasionally liquid shortening is mentioned. Use the one specified.

Sugar is "every day" sugar, but is more properly referred to as "granulated." Brown sugar and confectioner's sugar are also used.

Syrup is identified as molasses, corn syrup, or maple blended.

Eggs are classified in four sizes: small, medium, large, and extra large. Medium is most commonly used.

Chocolate can be purchased unsweetened, semisweetened, and sweet. Use the one called for in the recipe.

Flavorings are frequently vanilla, lemon, and almond. If they can be exchanged, the recipe usually says so. Spices are most often ground cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves.

If there's a choice of nuts to be used, walnuts are easier for young children to chop.

Rules for young cooks

When we start to cook, I always remind the children that, while cooking is like a game, there are rules to be followed:

- Turn handles of pots and pans you are using so that neither you nor anyone else will knock them off the stove or counter.

- Use a dry pot holder when you place things in the oven or take them out. (A wet pot holder is no protection against heat.)

- Use a paring knife (that's the little one that sometimes has a saw-

toothed edge) for most of your cutting.

- Use a wooden chopping board for cutting. Most counter tops scratch easily.

- Use a wooden chopping board for hot pans.

- Adults can be useful to you in the kitchen so, depending upon your age, let your "assistant" do the following: Turn on the oven or the burners of the stove; stand by in case you need help when you are using the stove; pour hot water for you when needed.

- Use the electric mixer or blender only when an adult is by you.

When you are sitting at the table and sharing homemade vegetable soup, grilled-cheese sandwiches, or cookies, I'm sure you'll agree that cooking is a rewarding activity.

This is the first in a series of five stories for children learning to cook which will appear on the food pages on Thursdays.

Cheeses end up in many a dish

By Diane Young
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Shefford, Vt.
In Vermont we enjoy a variety of local cheeses — the consistently excellent cheddars from Cabot and Healdville, some with sage or caraway seeds, others with bacon bits, smoked, and plain, although one tangy bite tells you that's a misnomer.

Through the food coop, we get fresh mozzarella and realistically priced imported Swiss. We get homemade ricotta over in Richmond. Cheeses we have and cheeses we enjoy and they end up in many a dish.

The other evening we all came in from cross-country skiing too exhausted to labor over a complicated dinner, but hungry enough to devour whatever came into sight first. While the kids worked on a salad, I cooked the cheese dish.

Welsh Rabbit (Rarebit, if you prefer)

3 tablespoons butter or oil
½ cup flour
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon dry mustard
Dash freshly ground pepper
¾ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
3 cups milk
2 cups grated cheddar cheese (about 1 ½ lb.)
Toast

Melt the butter over low heat, stir in the flour, salt, mustard, pepper, Worcestershire, and the milk. Stir constantly as it cooks until it's thick and smooth. Add the cheese and continue stirring until it's completely melted. Serve over toast or Vermont Cross crackers. Serves about six.

An Italian friend, whose family runs a popular restaurant, has given me several delightful recipes. Although this one calls for Parmesan cheese, I have made it with cheddar when that's all I had on hand. This is great in cold weather.

Gnocchi

3 cups milk
1 ½ teaspoons salt
Pinch of nutmeg
Dash of freshly ground pepper
¾ cup farina (Cream of Wheat will do)
2 eggs
1 cup freshly grated Parmesan cheese
4 tablespoons melted butter

Bring the milk, salt, nutmeg, and pepper to a boil over medium heat in a large saucepan. Add the farina slowly so the milk never stops boiling, stirring constantly with a wooden spoon. Continue cooking and stirring until the farina is thick enough so the spoon will stand up in it by itself. Take the pan off the heat.

Beat the eggs in a small bowl, add ¼ cup of the grated cheese, and stir the mixture into the hot farina. Blend everything well and spread the farina ¼-inch thick onto a buttered baking sheet. A knife dipped in hot water frequently makes the farina easier to handle. Refrigerate until the farina is crisp, about an hour.

Preheat the oven to 400 degrees F and grease about a 9-inch shallow baking dish. Cut the farina with a sharp knife into 2-inch triangles and put them in the baking dish. Dribble on the melted butter and sprinkle the rest of the cheese on top. Bake the gnocchi for 15 minutes till they're crisp and golden. Serve immediately. Mama mia! Serves about five.

Economic trend affecting parties

By Phyllis Hanes
Staff writer of

The Christian Science Monitor

There are half a dozen books on entertaining this season and the trend, of course, is for economy rather than lavishness. *Fifty Great Buffet Parties* by Ruth Conrad Bateman (Doubleday, Inc., \$9.95) has plans and recipes for a clam brunch, fish fry, poolside picnic, curry buffet, Canneloni supper — both elegant and al fresco parties.

Elsie Lee's Party Cookbook (Arbor House, \$7.95) is for either stringent or skies-the-limit budgets for seasoned chefs or so-so cooks. Especially good, her chapter on "The Big Dish" with simply made main dishes, guaranteeing success for any large group whether it's church, club, or PTA.

Alternate dishes

Lou Pappas believes you should have only one last-minute dish per meal when entertaining and her book, *Party Menus* (Harper & Row, \$8.95) includes ideas on how to alternate hot and cold foods, how to blend colors, flavors, and textures. It is an excellent aid to the busy hostess who needs party entertaining ideas that are different and practical.

If you like to serve, and are willing to try such dishes as Chinese Steamed Dumplings, Kreplach and Knishes, Stuffed Mushrooms and Eggplant, you'll enjoy *The Roll 'em and Stuff 'em Cookbook* by Carol Reuter and Susan Freeland (Sea Cliff Press, Ltd., \$7.95). From appetizers to desserts the book is complete with sauces for the many different kinds of roll-up and stuffed creations.

Merry White, has had plenty of experience cooking for large groups at informal college weekends and gatherings of friends and relatives. Her book, *Cooking For Crowds* (Basic Books Publishers, \$7.95), includes such recipes as Shrimp Quiche, Saltimbocca, Tibetan Dumplings and even New England Clam Chowder. Each recipe has an easy to read chart for ingredients that will serve 6, 12, 20, or 50 people and they all can be prepared in an average home kitchen with ordinary pots and pans.

Old-fashioned candy

You'll be planning old-fashioned evenings at home, with candymaking the main entertainment, if you have June Roth's *Old-Fashioned Candy-Making Book* (Henry Regency Company, \$7.95). Nostalgia buffs will enjoy the antique labels, line drawings and photographs, as well as recipes for pralines, taffy, caramels, patience, every kind of fudge imaginable, and even crackerjacks and peppermint popcorn.

Clear vegetable broth: piquant, economical

In her soft-cover book, *The Soups and Sandwich Cookbook*, Carol True suggests a clear vegetable soup as an economical dish.

"A clear vegetable soup made at home is very special," she says. "You can start with a convenient bunch of soup vegetables" from the supermarket and add what may suit your fancy, or make your own combination with what you have at hand. Scallions, zucchini, and tomato are good additions. Don't hesitate to pop up commercial broths from cans, packages, or jars, seasoning them to your own taste. Or try this vegetable broth.

Vegetable Broth

5 carrots, cut up
1 large onion, chopped
2 turnips, cut up
1 cup diced celery
2 leeks or
4 scallions, chopped
2 tablespoons butter
2 quarts water
2 teaspoons salt
½ teaspoon pepper
2 sprigs parsley
½ teaspoon thyme

Cook the vegetables in butter until slightly browned, about 10 minutes. Add water, salt, pepper, parsley, and thyme and simmer for 2 hours. Strain. Serves 6.

Cleans and Polishes Without Scratching.



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Thursday, January 23, 1975



"The Raising of Lazarus" circa 1305; Fresco by Giotto from the Arena Chapel in Padua



"The Resurrection": Fresco by Piero della Francesca (1416-1492) from the Galleria Comunale in Sansepolcro, Italy



"Apollo and Daphne" 1625; Marble sculpture by Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini from the Borghese Gallery, Rome

Daphne into laurel

My body sheathed,
eyes, lips, bark-sealed,
the arms I raised to ward off my pursuer
divide and multiply.
I have become Briareus' kin,
sensing through hands,
through fingers tasting air and rain;
speaking through hands,
uttering leaves.
I gather light
until in autumn I grow eloquent
with words for a sibyl to decode,
words to be woven in Apollo's honor.
Bending to storms,
I grip the earth, I drive in deep
who once knew only its surface.
I feel spring rise in me,
my movement all a swaying,
my arms lifted
to the god whom as a woman I fled.
His holy symbol now,
I worship him.

Constance Carrier



"Children on the Front door steps of a Country House in New Orleans" 1873; Oil on canvas by Edgar Degas

THE ULTIMATE COLLECTION

6

**Dr. John Maxon
of the Art Institute
of Chicago**

If you could have any five of the world's art treasures for your personal collection, which ones would you choose? Challenged by this question, directors of some of the world's major art museums offer their selections in a series of articles appearing Thursdays. In this, the sixth article, Dr. John Maxon, director of the Art Institute of Chicago, tells why he picked the five works shown here.

This choice of ideal works of art is personal in that it is chosen from one's most cherished images. The thread they have in common is the fact that the artists were in each case not only at the summit in their own day but still remain among the supreme masters of the western world. In each case the artist was not only a consummate craftsman but so much in command that the spectator is still at his mercy and still accepts the world as that artist saw it. And while in no sense can these masters be considered popular in the ordinary sense of the term — they are all too unapproachable for that — yet their vocabulary is instantly recognizable and their pictorial rhetoric is available to anyone who will stop to see. But in each case the vision is unyieldingly personal, and whether, as with Giotto and Piero, the works were done for the medieval and Renaissance church, or as with Titian for a Renaissance prince, or with Bernini for a baroque prince, or with Degas, for himself alone, it is the way the artist saw his imagery which is what counts. That is the element which is the aristocratic thread these men, disparate in time and place, have in common — unless, by stretching the importance of Degas's Italian ancestry, one sees all of these works as facets of an Italian temper. But they are not, for they transcend mere nationality to become universal.

Giotto's "Raising of Lazarus" is part of a cycle of decoration painted for the Arena Chapel in Padua after the end of the thirteenth century. The whole cycle represents a drastic break with the far more stylized, es-

sentially Byzantine manner which preceded it. What Giotto has done is to present his action as though it were taking place on a shallow stage with the scenery reduced to toylike proportions and his figures seen almost as made of painted stone, so massive and bulky has he made them. He has economized on the use of gesture so that each implied action is of the greatest dramatic import. Further, the limitations of the colors available to him in his medium or wet fresco (which is the use of watercolor upon wet plaster with the design so adjusted that the parts can be added day by day) makes his color sober yet grand. The total effect is so solemn and imperative that the spectator can almost hear the words of the narrative either in the Latin of the Vulgate familiar to Giotto himself, or in the familiar and lovely words of King James's translators. The apparently archaic manner hides the fact that Giotto was in his day a revolutionary conservative in the realm of painting, not only one of the greatest of all innovators but one of the greatest of all artists.

Aldous Huxley remarked somewhere that he found Piero's "Resurrection" the greatest picture in the world, and if intellectual brilliance, clarity of organization, the ruthless application of logic, the elegance, both of color and form, mean anything, he may well be right. The pattern of the figure emerging from the tomb with the Resurrection banner held high is an ancient one, but Piero has made it his own. So severe is his application of pictorial logic in the rendering of solid forms seen in space, that one never notices, till told,

Titian painted "The Andrians," the greatest of his earlier works, as part of a series devoted to scenes from Ovid. This one shows the bacchanal of Ariadne upon Andros. Never was a scene from antiquity so lovingly re-created, and never was a richer harmony of color achieved out of the most severely limited palette of dull reds, ochers, gray-greens, and a discreet and limited use of blue. Even

today in what is usually a dull light in the Prado with the painting covered with a darkened varnish, the chromatic splendor is still overwhelming as is so plausibly sure, that the beholder accepts the consequences of the author's rigorous logic and never notices the omissions.

One side of the painting shows a dormant winter landscape, the other verdant in summer. The colors are the soft ones of fresco, and the robe of the Saviour is, rather surprisingly, a rich old rose. A close examination of the painting indicates that his halo once had flowers (added undoubtedly in distemper or egg yolk), and one can also see traces of the Corinthian columns and architrave which once framed the scene. With these present the picture not only remains grandly austere but takes on truly royal splendor. Piero della Francesca may have been born in 1416 and his death date appears to have been the twelfth of October, 1492. He was the consummate master of perspective in his time, was employed by potentates both papal and secular, and the evidence suggests that he was well aware that, in his time, he was the greatest living painter.

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"The Andrians" 1518: By Titian

Courtesy of the Prado Museum, Madrid

The Monitor's daily religious article

Always enough

These days there is a good deal of talking about too much and too little. Too much to do, too little time, too much to pay, too little money.

But the Bible promises that "God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work."

According to Christian Science, when we put God first in our lives, we find all the demands of progress coming into perfect balance with the divine supply that meets every human need.

We are shown how to avail ourselves of His blessings. One important requirement that Christ Jesus repeated again and again to those seeking his help was to master fear. Certainly it is not easy to shut out fear when you're out of a job and the last dollar is in sight. One can think of many other circumstances where fear predominates in thought.

Yet Jesus knew that regardless of the conditions of the problem, whoever trusts omnipotent God, divine Love, has no need to fear. God never fails. To God, there can never be too much or too little. Everything is always all right. Jesus' life helps us see that if we seek right thinking and right doing, whatever we need

will be provided. Right thinking is recognizing as true only God's goodness and power present in every situation. Right doing is relying on this spiritual truth and proving it in our lives.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, learned, in the midst of overwhelming financial lack, that divine law meets all human needs. She writes: "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment."

Whatever we need, we can rejoice that God's love meets that need. Prayer is not asking Him to give us something. It is reaffirming, with conviction, that He has already supplied whatever we need. We pray to be able to recognize more fully His bounty. This revelation will become clearer to us as we grow in spiritual understanding, as we learn to know God and learn to know man's relationship to God. Man, created spiritually, is the expression of the Father, reflecting the intelligence and love of God, and this man is the real spiritual identity of all of us.

"Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness," said Jesus, "for they shall be filled." So much of our time and energy is spent on getting. It should be spent on giving — sharing with others our expression of the Father's wisdom and love.

¹II Corinthians 9:8; ²Miscellaneous Writings, p. 307; ³Matthew 5:6.

At recovery

Did I not run my days out in a symphony of silence, stirring dumbly like the phantom forms of clouds upon the waters mingling with the weeds and water lilies, only to be borne beyond where the light trails away into the distance and the shadows are?

Was I not like these, too, filled with a memory of moments swept past me without sound, and the youth of laughter that had been upon my lips?

Now as I watch the stream of days, remembering the lonely desolation and the sudden emptiness, I pause, praying and hoping that these, too, shall have a tongue, and the silence that was stricken becomes eloquent.

Oliver Hale

Daily Bible verse

Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power: for thou has created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created. Rev. 4:11



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

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Thursday, January 23, 1975

The Monitor's view

Ford on the economy . . .

In the campaign to sell his energy and economic program to the nation, the President is trying to show his administration as resolute, decisive, and capable of putting together a coherent program for action.

He has succeeded in this. Whatever the standpoint of his program's critics — industry, utilities, city governments, liberals who want more fiscal stimulus, conservatives who want less deficit spending — they are not saying the program is not competently constructed. And there are few people in the country who would not want their President to make a vigorous defense of his position.

Nonetheless Mr. Ford, in arbitrarily ruling out alternatives to his proposals and insisting his package be taken as a whole, runs the risk of jeopardizing his State of the Union promise — "a new partnership between the Congress on the one hand, the White House on the other, and the people we both represent."

In his Tuesday press conference, for example, Mr. Ford strongly implied he would veto a "superficial" gas-rationing plan, much as he earlier ruled out a gasoline excise tax hike. It is seldom a good practice to take such absolute-sounding positions. Mr. Ford, in his short career in the Oval Office, already has had to make complete turnabouts on fundamental issues like deficits for combating recession.

It is better to remain flexible, to key today's proposals to the best forecast for the future, but to be willing to change as conditions change. This would be closer to Mr. Ford's own welcome promise of conciliation, compromise, and cooperation with Congress.

As it is, hardly anyone expects Mr. Ford's entire package to get enacted as he designed it. Clearly, the antirecession portion will be treated first. The House Ways and Means Committee is gearing up to legislate the tax cut. Mr. Ford will not get his \$16 billion, two-stage rebate on 1974 taxes. The more likely outcome is a smaller, \$5 billion-or-so rebate, plus cuts in income tax and social security taxes withheld from paychecks,

and an increase in 1975 income tax deductions. On the business tax side, the investment tax credit may be raised permanently to 10 percent, instead of only temporarily to 12 percent as Mr. Ford asked. Mr. Ford may question such an outcome in terms of ideology or method, but it would still meet his goal of offsetting recession and merit his support.

On energy, as distinct from his recession-fighting program, Mr. Ford's proposals are in serious trouble. As written, they have drawn sharp dissent from groups with substantive arguments.

For instance, one study shows that the higher energy taxes would fall hardest on those citizens least able to endure them. The higher energy levies would raise utility rates, pushing cities closer to bankruptcy and sending an inflationary charge throughout the economy. Unless plowback conditions are set for energy industry profits, or development of alternative energy resources explicitly encouraged by price or other guarantees, a higher tax on oil imports may not translate into greater energy independence. Higher energy costs could worsen American competitiveness in world markets and further undercut U.S. employment.

These are serious, not petty or partisan, questions about the impact of Mr. Ford's energy program. The President should not dismiss out of hand short-term proposals that differ from his. Few people may want rationing, for instance, if it could be avoided, but polls show the public would support it despite the President's objections. Indeed, because many oil industry experts see little chance of Mr. Ford's package being enacted, they think a limit on petroleum imports, followed by allocations and rationing at the gas pump, to be a more likely scenario for stern energy action — if stern action is indeed taken.

In sum, Mr. Ford has already gained credit for launching a major revision of U.S. economic and energy policy. He can best hasten action by not insisting on his own way.

. . . and military intervention

There is a noticeably cautious restraint these days in public pronouncements by the administration about getting the United States militarily involved abroad. The caution is prudent and reassuring.

No great power can rule out the threat to use force to protect itself. To do so would weaken its diplomacy, giving a potential adversary gratuitous gain.

But Americans should be mindful of President Ford's promises that any future commitment of American combat troops or military power overseas will be undertaken only through constitutional means.

In three instances Mr. Ford has made carefully calibrated remarks that deserve to be placed on the record:

1. Asked at his press conference whether there are circumstances in which the U.S. might re-engage itself in Vietnam, he replied:

I don't think it's appropriate for me to forecast any specific actions that might be taken. I would simply say that any military actions if taken would be only taken following the actions under our constitutional and legal procedures.

2. Queried about possible U.S. intervention in the Middle East, his response was:

I can assure you that on any occasion where there was any commitment of U.S. military personnel to any engagement, we would use the complete constitutional process that is required of the President.

3. In a Time magazine interview the President was asked whether there are any concrete limits to the American commitment to Israel. His answer:

It so happens that there is a substantial relationship at the present time between our national security interests and

those of Israel. But in the final analysis, we have to judge what is in our national interest above any and all other considerations.

The latter comment is the most startling and significant in the light of Washington's long-time policy of strong support for Israel. That policy continues but it is now qualified.

In all cases the President is putting out signals abroad. He is warning Arab leaders against going too far in their oil policies. He is hoping to keep Hanoi off guard as to American intentions in Indo-China. He is gently pressuring Israel to come to terms with the Arabs.

For the American people, however, who have emerged from the most disastrous foreign involvement in their history, it is to be hoped Mr. Ford's avowals to contemplate the use of force only in the most extreme circumstances mean the lessons of the past are being learned.

Women jurors

The Supreme Court is continuing its valuable work of removing obstacles to women's free and responsible participation in American society. In ruling against Louisiana's requirement that women, unlike men, must volunteer for jury duty, the court overruled its own finding in favor of such a Florida law 14 years ago.

Florida, in the meantime, has dropped the law. All states have given up total exclusion of women on juries (though some exemptions remain that may have to be reexamined under the Louisiana ruling). And the Supreme Court is really catching up with rather than leading a trend, also observed in other countries, to recognize that women should be seen as full members of the community which a jury is supposed to represent.

This reflects what the average

'Zooks . . . can't stand the idea of seafaring men crawling off to Europe through a tunnel'



The Christian Science Monitor

State of the nations

Oil and politics

By Joseph C. Marcelli

It's easy enough to figure out the political reasons why President Ford in working out his energy conservation program went gently on the private automobile, but were those reasons good enough?

A tax on imported oil at the port of entry does not have an immediate effect on the average voter. He won't see a price rise posted in front of his eyes every time he buys gasoline or heating oil. The rise will be gradual in its effect all over. And, of course, it can be argued that the effect of the import tax will be more "equitable" in that it will be spread over everyone and everything.

It certainly will be "equitable" in that sense. It will raise the price of everyone's heating oil. But this will fall particularly heavily on the poor. We are already getting a wave of horror stories about poor families huddling in public doorways because they can't pay for heating oil. And it will raise the price of everything in which oil is important to the manufacturing process either for energy or as a raw material.

It was not necessary to spread the cost in this way. The reduction in the amount of imported oil on which Mr. Ford wants could be had either by rationing gasoline or by boosting the price on gasoline at the pump. Either could be done without the rise of a penny in the cost of heating or industrial oil.

There are disadvantages to rationing. We are all familiar with them — black marketing, racketeering, and heavy bureaucratic overhead. And there are objections to a higher tax on gasoline at the pump. It would penalize particularly the workingman who lives far from his job and must use private transportation to get to and from that job. In that sense rationing is better because the workingman who must use his own car can be given an extra allowance.

The main objection to the rise in price at the pump is that the rich man will continue to buy as much as he wants. The poor will be penalized.

So there is an obvious objection to any method of causing a decline in the amount of oil imported from abroad. And the politicians in Washington naturally and inevitably seek that device which will rouse the least outcry from future voters. The tax on foreign oil at point of entry will produce the lowest immediate outcry from voters.

But is it really in the best interest of the country to raise the price of either heating oil or oil for industrial purposes? The one thing American industry doesn't need right now is another rise in production costs. Most industries are suffering from a declining market for their products. Any further rise in price will further alienate the market. And as for home heating, could anything be more important to the whole community? Home heating oil has already gone up in price faster than gasoline at the pump.

Over the last 18 months home heating oil has gone up 66 percent as against a rise of only 37 percent for gasoline. Incidentally, residual oil used by public utilities for generating electricity has gone up 143 percent.

This reflects what the average

Opinion and commentary

What priority Vietnam?

By Charles W. Yost

Washington

There is no reason to doubt the will and capacity of the United States to cope with an array of extremely serious new domestic and foreign problems — at least sufficiently to ward off immediate disaster and to lay the groundwork for longer-range solutions. What is open to serious question is whether even the U.S. has the resources, and its leaders the time and the stamina, to bear all these new burdens and still carry the accumulated baggage of cold-war involvements undertaken in quite different circumstances.

Certainly some such involvements, such as the strategic arms race with the Soviet Union or commitments to our allies in Europe and Japan, are inescapable in any near future, though the absurdly extravagant level and cost of the arms race requires rigorous review. Other such involvements, however, can no longer claim to match in significance the new wave of predicaments the U.S. now confronts.

It is in this broader context that the U.S. should weigh the demands now being addressed to Congress for more aid to Vietnam and Cambodia, and the threats now being leveled at Hanoi which imply that increased belligerency on its part will evoke some unspecified but presumably belligerent U.S. response.

There is no point in going over for the thousandth time the arguments for and against the U.S. presence in Indo-China. The question in 1975 is where, in America's present scale of priorities, military and economic aid to the Thieu and Lon Nol governments should properly fall.

Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger said in a recent press conference: "It would be a serious error on the part of the U.S., and I believe a serious moral lapse, for us to contemplate the semiabandonment of an ally by failure to provide them with the appropriate financial resources."

This statement begs the question by its use of the word "appropriate." What is an appropriate contribution for this purpose at this time? The U.S. has been providing substantial assistance to South Vietnam for more than 20 years. For about seven it had a military force of several hundred thousand men in the country and spent billions of dollars for its defense.

Finally the U.S. decided that southern Indo-China was not all that vital;

that its anxiety that China intended to move in and take over had not been well-founded; that North Vietnam itself hardly constituted a threat to American security. The U.S. moved its forces and proclaimed the Nixon doctrine of disengagement from mainland Asia.

Of course the U.S. also announced its intentions to continue to supply "appropriate" assistance. Indeed, at a time when much of the "third world" desperately needs help, America continues to give the lion's share of its once-too-generous foreign aid to Vietnam and Cambodia.

But what was appropriate in the influence and relative tranquility of January, 1973, may not be at all appropriate in the economic depression and unsettled international climate of January, 1975. It is high time for Indo-China to be moved close to the bottom of America's list of national priorities.

This is particularly the case since neither the Thieu nor Lon Nol governments has during the last two years shown any real disposition to seek a political settlement and end of the fighting. Until they do, the war will go on indefinitely.

It may not be impertinent, therefore, to wonder whether it is not in fact the administration which is guilty both of a "moral lapse" and of a political anachronism in maintaining our involvement in Southeast Asia at the expense of more adequate response to much graver and more immediate dangers.

Events of the past two weeks have shown once again the hazards of America's failure to withdraw from this long-standing overcommitment. Hanoi has only to launch an offensive to take a city and the U.S. instinctively reverts to the rhetoric of the '60's.

America must at last make up its mind. Either it decides once and for all that what happens in Vietnam and Cambodia is not a matter of vital interest, and tailor its policy and aid accordingly. Or the U.S. continues to maintain Thieu and Lon Nol at whatever cost is necessary, risk renewed involvement, and pretend nothing has happened in the world since 1965.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.

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Readers write

Farming near cities

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Today, food shortages and world famine are highlighted by mass starvation in Africa and on the Asian subcontinent, by pest and weather related crop failures in the overpopulated areas of the world.

The difficulties in this proposal are staggering. They are inevitably entwined with a sick economy. Any attempt to reorganize priorities to recognize the real and inherent value of agricultural land will ultimately collide head-on with the vital economics of the sacrosanct property tax base.

In light of these facts it is sad to realize that each day prime agricultural land — much of it in the fertile valley bottoms near our large cities — is being rezoned, filled, bulldozed, paved, and developed for the so-called "higher uses" catering to our consumer-oriented and often wasteful society.

As a nation tied inexorably to the larger world around us, we can no longer afford the vanity and self-affectedness that drives us to transform good earth which once grew corn, into industrial parks that only grow energy-consuming manufacturing plants. Comprehensive land-use planning on national, regional, and local levels (with only a few

significant exceptions) is decisively lacking. A plan giving high priority to preserving prime agricultural land might go far to meeting food shortages.

The difficulties in this proposal are staggering. They are inevitably entwined with a sick economy. Any attempt to reorganize priorities to recognize the real and inherent value of agricultural land will ultimately collide head-on with the vital economics of the sacrosanct property tax base. In a time of tight governmental budgeting, and loss of revenues, legislation that would give widespread tax incentives to farmers is highly unpopular in the state houses.

Nevertheless, a semiurban agrarian economy is potentially quite viable. King County, Washington (which includes Seattle), has, for example, been estimated to produce dairy products sufficient to support the county's population of two million, and the county's contribution to its own maintenance of beef and fryers is considerable. In 1969, farm products sold in the county were valued at \$2.1 million. If agriculture were made viable, the stock argument of loss of property tax revenues through "down zoning" would be less defensible.

Land use questions need earned attention and study. If elected officials demur then we can expect action from their constituents. Grass-roots efforts throughout the country must grapple with this problem.

David West

Mirror of opinion

Suburbia revisited

Modern sprawling suburbia is supposed to be unsuited for mass transit. Modern suburbia also is reputed, with some justice, to be a sterile sociological disaster. Advocates of land-use legislation often call for a new kind of suburb, one that would be compact enough to be served by fixed-rail mass transit as well as being more conducive to neighborhoodness and creation of community. A small Connecticut suburb, Westport, has managed to create for itself both a workable mass transit system and a greater sense of community — within the context of the sprawling kind of growth that is supposed to be conducive to neither.

The revolution in Westport came through the city's acquisition of a fleet of eight 16-passenger Mercedes-Benz diesel buses. As simple as that. The buses were placed on 35-minute schedules between outlying areas and the downtown Jessup Square. They stop anywhere to pick up riders, and with criss-cross route patterns, they

go virtually everywhere in the little bedroom community.

Citizens can buy annual bus tickets, \$25 for couples, \$7 apiece for children and \$15 for the elderly. The new bus system has begun to unify the town in dozens of ways. Children, for instance, are much more able to move about on their own, and mothers, no longer stuck with taking the kids to scout meetings, dancing classes, etc., have time to socialize more or to take part-time jobs. The buses have rendered the elderly, so many of whom cannot drive, mobile once again. And they have given children and teenagers a new kind of independence which they lacked in the past till they were old enough to get their own cars. No doubt Westport is a very particular kind of community; it has a population of only 27,000 and the per capita income is far above average. But the idea, with modifications, might be made suitable for most suburbs, including those in the Baltimore area. —The Sun (Baltimore)

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Joe in L.A.